



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, April 20, 1898.]

PLAGUE.

BULGARIA.—According to official advices of April 4, passengers on vessels arriving from the Red Sea shall not leave the ports of Varna and Burgas without having first undergone rigid disinfection of all their baggage and effects. Persons arriving from Red Sea ports by land routes shall undergo medical inspection at Hebitchewo, their clothing and baggage shall be thoroughly disinfected. Such travelers shall not be allowed to enter Bulgaria at any points other than those named. The coast of the Red Sea, with the exception of Suez, is considered infected.

YELLOW FEVER.

URUGUAY.—By order of the National board of health, of March 16, vessels arriving from Rio de Janeiro or Santos, or such as have stopped at those ports, shall undergo a twenty-four hours' observation. Passengers whose destination is Montevideo shall undergo this observation at the quarantine island of Flores. On leaving the island, they shall receive a sanitary pass and again undergo observation on land for a period of five days. The effects of said passengers shall be disinfected on the island. Vessels which request free pratique at Montevideo shall be disinfected; likewise sailing vessels, the duration of whose voyage has been less than eight days. The latter shall remain under observation until the completion of the eight days' period. Vessels whose duration of voyage has exceeded eight days shall be given free pratique. Cargo and mail may be landed without delay. Vessels which arrive at Montevideo with yellow fever on board, or which have had yellow fever cases en route, shall be subject to special quarantine.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 13, 1898.*

SIR: The statistical tables for last week are behindhand, and it is quite impossible to state how many deaths occurred during that period. They tell me that the difficulties will be done away with in a few days.

I can report that during the week, from April 2 to 8, 108 cases of yellow fever were declared and that 72 patients died, an increase of 5; also 1 case of smallpox was reported.

In regard to the general state of health, I have no information to give beyond what I mentioned in my former report.

It has been noticed, and not without reason, that the local physicians in their certificates of the causes of deaths use so many different terms for yellow fever instead of a common denomination. These several names of sicknesses are adopted in the official publications. Such names as "typhoicteroides," "typhoamarillo," "typho-Americano," "febre typhomalariae," etc., are identical with yellow fever, but they are declared as different kinds of fevers, "febres diversas." Also cases of